### CONGRESS.

#### An Abstract of the More Important Preceedings in Both Houses.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

The session in the Senate to-day was only long enough to receive a message from the House, announcing the death of one of its members, Mr. Stackhouse, of South Carolina, and to adopt resolutions (offered by Mr. Butler) expressing profound sorrow at the intelligence, and providing for a committee of five Senators to escort the body to its place of burial. The Sanators so appointed were Butler, Kyle, White, Gallinger and Allen. The Senate

In the House, the desk of the late E. T. Stackhouse, of South Carolina, was heavily draped in mourning this morning, and its solemn appearance was the first intimation to many of the members that one of their col-

leagues had died. On motion of Mr. Blount (Ga., D.) the Senate amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and Messrs, Blount, McCreary and Hitt were

appointed conferees. Mr. Tillman (S. C., D.), rising amid a solemn silence, said that it became his sad duty to announce to the House the death of his colleague, Gen. Eli T. Stackhouse, lately a representative from the State of South Carolina. His death was very sudden and unexpected. Only yesterday he answered the roll-call in a cheerful spirit. Then complaining of the heat and of the atmosphere he left for home. He read the papers and had some articles read to him. Then he told his son there was no necessity for sitting up with him; but at 1:30 o'clock the son awoke and found his father breathing heavily. He died almost immediately. This sudden death was only another illustration of the truth that "in the midst of life we are in death." At a proper time the South Carolina delegation would ask the House to set aside a

day for tribute to his memory. Mr. Tillman then offered resolutions (which were unanimously adopted) expressive of the sorrow of the House at the announcement of the death of Mr. Stackhouse and providing for a committee of seven members and three Senators to take order in regard to the funeral. The Speaker appointed the following committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Tillman, Lanham, Cate, Lewis, Shell, Jolley and

The House then as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased adjourned. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

In presenting the petition to the Senate from the people of Riley County, Kan., in relation to the prevalence of lynch-law, Mr. Peffer stated that from newspaper reports the practice was growing in all parts of the country, North, South, East, and West. Many poor peopleparticularly colored people - were being hounded and hunted and hanged or shot to death when merely suspected of crime. It was time, he thought, for the American Congress to take action in the matter, and he hoped the Judiciary Committee (to which the petition was referred) would report promptly.

A conference was ordered on the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, and Messrs. Hale, Allison, and Blackburn were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

The bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver was then taken up and Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in support of the

Mr. Palmer moved to amend the bill by striking out all of the bill except the first section, which fixes the standard of gold and silver dollars, makes those coins legal tender, and permits owners of gold or silver bullion to have it minted for their benefit without charge. He spoke at length in favor of his amendment. No conclusion was reached on the bill and the Senate adjourned.

At the conclusion of the morning business the House went into Committee of the Whole on the fortification bill. Mr. Breckinridge (Ky., D.) explained the measure, which appropriates \$2,412,376, and authorizes the Secretary of War to make contracts for work involving a further expenditure of \$1,376,000.

Mr. Grout (Vt., R.) criticized the bill on the ground that it did not appropriate enough money. After considerable discussion the committee rose, reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to reduce the duty on tinplate. After considerable argument the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16. In the Senate, Mr. Platt presented an amendment, which he said he would offer to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which provides for the appointment of a special agent of the Treasury to enforce the laws for the pro-

tection of salmon in Alaska. Mr. Morrill then called up the bill to provide free coinage for gold and silver, and addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the meas-

As soon as Mr. Morrill had taken his seat, Mr. Stewart arose and spoke at length in favor of the bill and in reply to Mr. Morrill, after which the bill went over without action.

Mr. Frye, from the Conference Committee on the river and harbor bill, reported that the committee had not been able to agree on two of the amendments. One of these was the Senate amendment for the building of a boat River. The other was an appropriation to telegram last week to Gov. Seay: commence the work known as the Washington Canal, in the State of Washington.

The House conferees declined to agree to those amendments. It was Mr. Frye's judgment, as a member of the Conference Committec, that the House conferees would not agree Mr. Dolph, another member of the Confer- needed."

ence Committee, moved that the Senate further insist upon its amendments, and agree to a further conference. He had heard some talk about the House conferees being "instructed" not to agree. There could be, he said, no free conference where conferees were instructed. A motion for the Senate conferees to insist upon the Senate amendments was passed, after which the Senate adjourned until Monday, The House went into Committee of the

Whole on the tln-plate bill, which occupied

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

The Senate was not in session to-day. The area in front of the Speaker's desk was were fortunate enough to get their bills

Mr. Blanchard (La., D.) submitted the conference report on the river and harbor bill. The report is a disagreeable one, as indicated yester-

It was developed that the report was not ac companied by the bill and by the engrossed copy of the Senate amendments, both these papers being still in the possession of the Senate. The Speaker ruled that no report could be made from the conference committee until the papers were in possession of the House. Mr. Blanchard insisted that the papers would

be in the House in a few minutes. Mr. Watson (Ga., D.) demanded the regular order, and the Speaker stated the regular order to be the Sibley claim bill, and against this Mr. Shively (Ind., D.) raised the question of con-

While the House was dividing, the river and harbor bill was received from the Senate. The House decided-86 to 85-to consider the Sibley bill; but its consideration was interrupted by Mr. Blanchard, who again submitted the conference report on the river and harbor

Mr. Blanchard offered a resolution declaring that the House insist on its disagreement to the two Senate amendments, and agree to the further conference asked by the Senate. Mr. Hermann (Ore., R.) moved as a substitute that the House recede from its disagree-

ment to the two amendments. Mr. Hermann's substitute was rejected, and Mr. Blanchard's resolution was agreed to. The bill was again sent to conference.

The Sibley bill was then taken up, and Mr. Grout (Vt., R.) moved to lay it on the table. The motion was agreed to-year 86, nays 82, and Mr. O'Ferrall (Va., D., who had voted in the affirmative with this object in view) moved

a reconsideration. Mr. Atkinson (Pa., R.) moved to table that motion, pending which Mr. Mcredith (Va., D.) moved a recess till 4 o'clock.

No quorum voting, the House, in order to

escape from the stifling atmosphere of the Chamber, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of pri-

vate pension bills. The House failed to break its usual Friday the champions of private pension bills to bring their measures before the House, but each effort was unavailing, and the House adjourned. SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House Mr. McMillin (Tenn., D.) stated that every appropriation bill had passed the House except the general deficiency bill. Six general appropriation bills were still unacted on by the Senate. Therefore the House was far in advance of the Senate, and would be even if they can meet for a week. The House must frame its action in view of the condition of the appropriation bills in the Senate. He therefore moved that when the House adjourned to-day it be to meet on Wednesday

next. Mr. Reed (Me., R.) said that if the sole object of the House of Representatives was to pass the appropriation bills, he could see no objection to the motion.

The motion was agreed to. Mr. Dingley (Me., R.) suggested that the hour of meeting of the House should be fixed at noon instead of at 11

Mr. McMillin replied that it might be practicable to make the change. When the House met Wednesday it could decide upon the matter. At the request of Mr. Sayers, of Texas, consent was given to Committee on Appropriations to file the deficiency appropriation bill and report with the Clerk during the recess.

Mr. Livingston (Ga., D.) asked consent that, beginning Wednesday next, three days be given to the discussion of the sub-treasury bill. The time was most opportune for it. The measure must be discussed some time. If the people who believed in it were in error, they should hear from the other side. The advocates of the proposition were entitled to be heard. Mr. McMillin said that the subject was are practically assured that five more will be under consideration in the Committee on Ways | added to the Cleveland column. Judge Henand Means, and he must object.

On motion of Mr. Durborow (Ill., D.), the Senate joint resolution was passed authorizing the President to issue a proclamation recommending the observance of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

The House then went into the Committee of the Whole on the tin-plate bill. Mr. Bowers (Cal., R.) made a general tariff speech in commendation and defense of the

McKinley act. As a practical farmer he was in favor of the McKinley law. After further debate the committee rose and the House adjourned until 12 o'clock Wednes-

The hour of 12 was fixed upon at the suggestion of Mr. Turner (Ga., D.). MONDAY, JUNE 20.

There were not more than a dozen Democratic Senators present at the session to-day, quite a number of them being in attendance at the Chicago Convention. After a short Executive session the Senate took up the calendar, and the following bills were passed:

Te amend the act of March 3, 1877, "to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government." It provides that in addition to the jurisdiction conferred by that act upon the Court of Claims and the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine claims for land patents; that where the value of the claim does not exceed \$5,000 the United States District Courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Claims, and that where it does exceed \$5,000 the United States Circuit Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction. House bill to incorporate the District of Co-

lumbia Railway Company, with amendment. The bill for the free coinage of gold and silver having been laid before the Senate was, on motion of Mr. Call, laid aside; and the resolution offered by him on the 23d of April for a special committee on railroads was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate in explanation and support of it. The resolution provides for a special committee of nine Senators to inquire and report as to the present value per mile of the railways of the United States, their capitalization, the difference between that capitalization and their actual cost their gross and net receipts, their amount of bonded indebtedness and capital stock, and whether any of such comparies or their agents have used their corporate privileges or powers or money to influence and control the election of members of Congress or members of State

The resolution was allowed to lie on the table, subject to call. The Senate adjourned

The House was not in session to-day.

Emmons Blaine Dead. Emmons Blaine, son of ex-Secretary of State James G. Blaine, died June 18. Blood poisoning, the result of inflammation of the bowels,

was the cause. It was not until about a quarter of an hour prior to the fatal moment that the least intimation that Mr. Blaine was in a dangerous condition became known, and then only to a few. At his office in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad headquarters in Chicago, Mr. Blaine's associates were only aware that he was ill, and had been so for several days.

Peace Must be Preserved in Oklahoma.

The news that mob-law was to be resorted to in Oklahoma in the case of two negroes charged with assaulting white women, and that the colored citizens of that Territory had threatened to burn the town of Guthrie in retaliation, railway around The Dalles of the Columbia caused the President to send the following

"You will use the most prompt and vigorous efforts to preserve the peace if there is danger of conflict at Guthrie. The law must be allowed to take its course, and any attempts at lynching sternly and effectively resisted. You will have the support of all good citizens and should advise me if further assistance is

#### An Important Bill.

Representative Fowler has reported to the House from the Committee on the Merchant Marine, the Geary bill granting an American register to the steamship China. The bill grants the same privilege to the ship as has been recently granted by Congress to the steamships City of Paris and City of New York. The vessel is owned by a British corporation known as the China Steamship Company, Limited, the whole of whose capital stock is owned by the the entire day's session, no conclusion being | Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a small perreached, the adjournment taking place at 5:30 | centage thereof being set apart to qualify certain Englishmen to act as directors of the British corporation.

If this bill be passed the company will not only build a vessel in an American shipyard equal in tonnage to the China, as required by filled with members asking recognition for the the bill, but the committee is assured by the will gain votes rapidly after the first vote is passage of private measures, and a half-dozen company's representatives that it will build taken." two vessels of at least 8,000 tons each. The China is a vessel of about 5,000 tons register.

#### The President of Venezuela Resigns.

The State Department has been advised by cable from the United States Legation at Caracas of the resignation of President Palacio. The situation remains quiet, little if any excitement prevailing.

The Executive authority of the State has been assumed by the Federal Council until

such a time as Congress can be convened for the purpose of electing a successor to the Presidency. It is expected that Congress will meet for that purpose almost immediately.

#### BABY'S BLOOD AND SKIN

Cleansed and purified of every humor, eruption, and disease by the celebrated

CUTICURA REMEDIES These great skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies afford immediate relief in the



"All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free. BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES! Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains, and Rheumatism relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing, strengthening plaster.

### POLITICAL

night's record. Various efforts were made by the champions of private pension bills to being Notes Relative to the Coming Presidential Campaign.

> As we go to press the Democratic forces, much divided in opinion as to whom they wish nominated for President of the United States, are arrayed against one another in the wigwam at Chicago. So far the leading candidates are Cleveland, Hill, and Boies, of Iowa. The Cleveland men are very confident. They claim that their opponents are not by any means well organized, which will make it that much easier to nominate Cleveland on the first ballot. Gov. Pattison, Senator Gorman, Senator Ransom, of North Carolina; Gov. Flower, and others are spoken of as dark horses. The conservative element is inclined to the belief that Cleveland and Hill will knife each other, and that

> a dark horse nomination is inevitable. The anti-Hill managers have made out their official estimate of Mr. Cleveland's strength. They count on 589 votes as solid for the ex-President, and 312 as doubtful and scattering. The sum of these two totals, 901, exceeds the total number of delegates entitled to sit in convention, and their excess is not clearly explained by those who prepared the table.

The Clevelandites claim the Massachusetts delegation-30 in all. Gov. Russell says that 28 have always been Cleveland men, and it is stated that the other two went to headquarters Saturday night and said that they too would vote for Cleveland. The vote of North Carolina, 12 for Cleveland and 10 doubtful is the estimate of Mr. Hill's manager, and it is accepted by the Cleveland men.

The Cleveland men claim only 20 of the 30 delegates from Texas, but they state that they derson, of Utah, in spite of the division of the two votes from Utah, states emphatically that both will vote for Cleveland. Arizona and New Mexico, being free-silver States, have been always believed to be for Hill, but the Clevelandites claim them. Below is the estimate in detail:

BTATES.	Cleve	Doub
Alabams	16	6
Arizona	2	*******
Arkansas,	7	9
California	18	******
Colorado		8
Connecticut		
Delaware		
District of Columbia		
Florida	4	4
Georgia		8
Idaho		6
Illinois	48	******
Indiana	13	17
Iowa		26
Kentucky	9	17
Kansas	20	
Louisiana	8	8
Maine	11	1
Maryland		16
Massachusetts	30	
Michigan	28	
Minnesota	18	
Mississippi	5	13
Missouri	34	
Montana	3	3
Nebraska	12	4
Nevada		6
New Hampshire	- 8	
New Jersey	20	
New Mexico	2	
New York		72
North Carolina,	12	10
North Dakota		
Ohio	16	30
Oklahoma		2
Oregon		
Pennsylvania		
Rhode Island		
South Carolina,	ĭ	17
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		10
Uiab	ĩ	1
Vermont	11	î
Virginia		11
Washington		
Wisconsin	0.75	
Wyoming	0.577127	3
	2000	27.5

A member of the National Democratic Committee, whose prominence in the councils of the party enables him to speak with full knowledge of all that has been done, is quoted as saying that \$300,000 was subscribed early in 1892 by a number of wealthy Democrats to be used as a campaign fund in creating enthusiasm | delegates. for and in securing Cleveland delegates to the Chicago Convention; that the friends of the ex-President are as confident of his nomination on the first ballot as ever the friends of Harrison were of his choice at Minneapolis; and notwithstanding the two-thirds rule, not the slightest doubt exists in the minds of the managers of the campaign fund that the money has been judiciously put where it will do Cleveland the most good. It is not said that a single delegate has been bought, or that anyone goes to Chicago pledged with a money consideration to vote for Cleveland; but that the fund has been mainly used to create a Cleveland sentiment, and that that sentiment voices a large expenditure of this sum of money, the

last of which is supposed to have had weight at the election of delegates in Ohio last week. The Boies boom sprang up suddenly, and developed astonishing activity during the first few days before the Convention opened. There is no doubt that the friends of the Iowa Governor are terribly in earnest in the advocacy of their candidate's claims. Charles D. Fuller, of Fairfield, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, said in an interview: "We feel certain now of Mr. Boies's nomination. We do not expect it on the first ballot, but after Mr. Cleveland's and Mr. Hill's friends have shown their strength and demonstrated that neither can get the necessary two-thirds' vote, then we can look for a change of sentiment that will bring about Mr. Boies's nomination. He is particularly strong with the farmers, as has been demonstrated in the last three campaigns in Iowa. M. M. Ham, for 16 years a member of the Democratic National Committee from Iowa, said of Boies's chances: "His nomination would insure Iowa for the Democrats, and it would also give the Democratic party the electoral votes of a number of other Western States. There is a strong sentiment in his favor in Missouri, and as for Illinois, I think he would stand a better show than any other candidate than has yet been named.' L. M. Martin, delegate-at-large from Iowa, said: "We expect Gov. Boies will have 75 or 100 votes on the first ballot. This is not guesswork, because we have been in correspondence with some of the delegates, and have had very friendly letters from many of them. There will be a great many ballots cast, and Gov. Boies | bloodshed.

The Colorado delegation will not under any contingency vote for Mr. Cleveland," said ex-Senator Patterson, of Colorado. "The reason is his unreasonable and unrelenting enmity to free coinage. The mountain States favor free coinage exactly as the farmers of the West and the planters of the South favor it, because it was a great wrong to destroy it, and by restoring the law as it was until 1873 simple justice would be done. If Cleveland be nominated he will not only lose New York, but almost certainly several of the Southern States. The Alliance in the South has a deep feeling on the coinage question. Cleveland's nomination intensifies it at once. It is a challenge and defiance to every Alliance member in the South, and there are hundreds and thousands of Democrats in the South who belong to the Alliance and who will vote not only against Cleveland if he be nominated, but also against Democratic Congressmen.

William C. Whitney is now in Chicago working hard for Cleveland. He is an excellent organizer, and is possessed of the skill, experience, and party acquaintance calculated to insure the triumph of his chief. Mr. Whitney is in full sympathy with what is called the "snap convention" organization. He maintains that the convention which nominated the Hill delegates last February is perfectly regular, and that its claim to regularity ought not to be contested. On the other hand, he is for Cleveland, and has undertaken to bring about his nomination without causing resentment, and perhaps with the cheerful support of the Hill delegation. Certain it is that if Tammany should go over to Cleveland, it would be through the influence of the able ex- | than it was in the early Summer of 1991. Secretary. He alone could negotiate such a delicate transaction. Of course, such a bargain would likely mean that if Tammany were to break away from Hill it would not be disturbed either next Fall or during Cleveland's Administration, should be be chosen. It is worms and by the field marmot. The position very likely that if Croker can be assured of is made worse by the fact that at the beginthat, he is not likely to imperil Tammany's ning of the last famine a stock of grain was in interests by keeping the organization in such store, while now there is none.

sullen opposition to Cleveland as Hill seems to desire. Tammany is for Tammany and the candidate, and if the candidate is not against Tammany the organization will be for him-

every man of them. "Boss" Croker, State Chairman Murphy, Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, and other Tammany leaders, after a consultation at the Hill headquarters at Chicago, gave out, on Thursday, a declaration in the shape of an interview stating that "Cleveland is a mugwump and the creature of mugwumps, and that he cannot carry New York State."

The Indiana delegation is for Gray now, in spite of what the Cleveland men say. However, the latter has been looked upon as the probable choice of the Clevelandites for Vice-President, and with the Vice-Presidency to trade on the 30 Indiana delegates can easily go over to Cleveland, and give their own candidate a nomination into the bargain.

Unless the indications change, the battles of 1844 and 1848 are likely to be repeated in the efforts to repeal the two-thirds' rule, which has become almost a cardinal principle in the party. No effort has been made for years to set it aside, but it is apt to be the case in the interest of the candidate who is most likely to have a majority on the first ballot. Only two attempts since 1844 have been made to abrogate this rule. In 1848 the "Barn-burners" of New York tried to have it repealed, and, failing, withdrew from the Convention. In 1860 the rule was abrogated by the two Conventions which grew out of the split on the slavery plank in the platform. The situation assumed a significant phase on

Monday. It became apparent, in the face of

the seemingly-overwhelming Cleveland sentiment, that Senator Gorman stood in a position to block the nomination of the ex-President if he chose. The men who have been working for Gorman all along had received such positive assurances from the Southern States, and from some of the Western States, that they would go over to the Maryland Senator, that they were fain to work the boom for all it was worth, and only waited for the word from Gorman to proclaim his candidacy. But he had not given the word. He was waiting for blackand-white pledges. The anti-Cleveland conference, which sought to throw Gorman into the fight, attracted considerable attention. When the anti-Cleveland people met on Monday they found that they had something like 300 votes which they could throw into a pool for Gorman. This number was gathered together by adding in New York's solid delegation, with every vote that dould be expected to be cast by the anything to beat Cleveland delegates. Now, all that these people wanted to see was Cleveland go down in the dust. They did not care who should go down with him. If Gorman had but whispered the word and asked that the 397 votes which the anti-Cleveland people asserted they had control of be given to him, Cleveland

could not possibly have been nominated. Enough votes would have been drawn away from the ex-President to accomplish just what these people desired. But after that the Convention seeing that neither the Maryland Senator nor the ex-President could be nominated, would have selected another man, leaving both Cleveland and Gorman out. Gorman at this juncture showed his cleverness. He foresaw all the consequences of his announcement of candidacy under such circumstances, and refused to be thrown into the breach merely to defeat Cleveland, and thereby commit political suicide. So Gorman will not run.

Hill is now little spoken of. The indications are that Cleveland will be nominated on first ballot, but the two-thirds rule is bothering his friends. While not breaking through any part of his defense, there was a weakening in several places made by the anti-Cleveland men, particularly in the Southern delegation. In brief, the arguments that caused many an enthusiastic Clevelandite to pause and consider were, that Cleveland could not carry New York; that even if he had in that State certain votes which no other Democrat could lay claim to. it was unimportant, in view of the fact that he was opposed by the regular Democratic organization, upon which, after all, the party must depend for its campaign work. It was urged that the South could not afford to run any risks, and that any reasonable doubt of Cleveland's ability to carry the State ought to prompt all Southern delegates to at once take up some one of the many prominent Democrats who are not involved in the factional fight in New York. They were warned that the defeat of the Democratic candidate in November would probably carry with it the defeat of the party in Congress, and that that would mean the enactment of a Federal election law. This line of argument, being followed up all day long, had an evident effect upon the Southern

The Cleveland men control the Convention, elect the presiding officers, appoint the committees, and in every detail, except that of giving their candidate a two-thirds vote, do as Gov. McKinley and Gentlemen of the Comthey please. The Cleveland men are well organized, under competent leadership, and know just what they want. And yet at the first sign of failure a half dozen dark horses are ready to break out, each with his State delegation, to try on his own account for the first | the Presidency, my sense of gratitude, great as it home delegation, there seems to be no rallying point in the Cleveland column if the nomination does not go to him on the first ballot. No other candidate has ever carried a National Convention without the material support of a delegation from his own State. Can he do it in the face of the opposition of those important civil affairs might be rested. No one so much as I 72 votes?

#### Strike Troubles in Minnesota.

A strike occurred the latter part of last week among the miners at Tower, Minn., some 600 men, mostly Austrians, who have served in the Austrian army, taking part in the strike, and are trying to force the balance of the miners to leave the work. The strikers have driven away a possee of Deputy Sheriffs, and the National Guard have been called out to suppress the riot. The officers and men of the militia were anxious to take possession of the mines and hold them against the strikers, but the Sheriff and manager of the mines concluded not to risk a battle with the miners without more men, as the miners are very determined men. and do not seem to fear the National Guard. More troops have been ordered to the scene of the disturbance, and it is said that when the militia is called upon to act, they will shoot to kill. The miners are a very ignorant class, | St. who act like beasts when infuriated, and they are constantly under the influence of liquor, and the presence of soldiers and Deputy Sheriffs acts like a red rag on certain animals. The strikers, if so disposed, could put in a few blasts which would cause a loss of \$5,000,000 in a few moments. The men are desperate enough for anything, but will not raise a disturbance

Soldiers Attack a Wyoming Town. Dispatches received from Buffalo, Wyo., tell

of a new variety of war in the northern country. On Friday night a squad of 16 soldiers made an attack on the town of Gregg and killed two citizens. Cne of the attacking party was wounded. Messengers were sent to Buffalo and other places to summon aid for the defense of the town. The soldiers were from a large body of cavalry sent to camp on Powder River to dis-

courage further conflicts between the rustlers and cattlemen. All who have been opposed to the cattlemen since hostilities opened in April will fly to the relief of Gregg and her people.
This town is at the point where the Burlington's Sheridan extension will cross Powder River. It was started about six weeks ago, and it has been a lively place. Fighting and drinking have been the principal pastimes. On the second Sunday evening the jail contained 200 prisoners. "Jack" Bell, an old partner of

"Jack" Flagg, the rustler, is City Marshal. In

one gambling-house a book was made on when

a killing would take place. Officers here think that the trouble at Gregg was simply the result offea big debauch. Its effect, however, will be to renew the trouble of April. The rustler element has feared that martial law would be declared, and many of the rustlers will believe this a part of the campaign of the cattlemen against the thieves.

Poor Harvest in Russia.

Official reports as to the harvest prospects show that the general outlook is much worse Locusts have destroyed the crops in the Caucasus, the stores of grain in which district

saved the situation last Autumn. It is impossible to hope much from Southern Russia, where the crops have been ravaged by

Officially Notified by the Committee Appointed by the Convention.

The Committee appointed by the National Republican Convention to notify President Harrison of his renomination for the Presidency, performed that duty on Monday afternoon, June 20. Senator Dubois, of Idaho, had been selected to make the speech of notification, but the Senator began looking up the precedents of the occasion, and found that it was the invariable custom for the Chairman of the Notification Committee to make the speech and he so notified Gov. McKinley that such was the custom, and he said he was perfectly willing to perform the duty.

The Governor barely reached Washington in time for the meeting of the committee, which had been called to meet at the Ebbitt House at noon. When Gov. McKinley finally arrived the parlors were cleared of all but committeemen, and the Governor read his speech to the committee to see if anyone would suggest a change in its phraseology. It is needless to say that no change was suggested.

In a few moments the committee filed into the East Room of the White House, formed in horseshoe shape, and the President, leaning on the arm of Secretary Foster and followed by the rest of the Cabinet, filed into the room. The President advanced a couple of paces and bowed to the committee, and Gov. McKinley also stepped to the front and read the following

PRESIDENT HARRISON: This committee, repre senting every State and Territory in the Union are here to perform the trust committed to them by the National Republican Convention, which convened at Minneapolis on June 7, 1892, of bringing you official notification of your nomination as the Republican candidate for President of the United States.

We need hardly assure you of the pleasure it gives us to convey this message from the Republicans of the country to their chosen leader. Your nomination was but the registering by the Convention of the will of the majority of the Republicans of the United States, and has been received in every quarter with profound satisfaction. In 1838 you were nominated, after a somewhat prolonged struggle, upon a platform which de clared with clearness the purposes and policies of the party if intrusted with power, and upon that platform you were elected President. You had the good fortune to witness the execution of most of those purposes and policies during the Administration of which you have been the head, and in which you have borne a most conspicuous part. If there has been failure to embody into law anyone of those purposes or policies, it has been no fault of yours. Your Administration has more than justified your nomination four years ago and the confidence of the people implied by your election. After one of the most careful, successful and brilliant Administrations in our history, you receive a renomination, furnishing an approval of your work which must bring to you the keenest gratification. To be nominated for a second term upon the merits of this Administration is the highest distinction which can come to an American President. The difficult and embarrassing questions which confronted your Administration have been met with an ability, with a fidelity to duty, and with a lofty patriotism which fill the American owing pride.

statesmanlike; your foreign policy firm, just, and truly American. These have won the commenda tion of the thoughtful and conservative, and the confidence of your countrymen, irrespective o party, and will, we believe, insure your triumph ant election in November. We beg to hand to you the platform of principles

unanimously adopted by the Convention which placed you in nomination. It is an American document, Protection, which shall serve the highest interests of American labor and American velopment; reciprocity, which, while seeking the world's markets for our surplus products, shall not destroy American wages or surrender American markets for products which can be made at home; honest money, which shall rightly measure the labor and exchange of the people, and cheat nobody; honest elections, which are the true foundation of all public authority. These principles constitute for the most part the platform; principles to which you have already by word and deed given your earnest approval, and of which you stand today the exponent and representative. Other mat-ters treated of in the platform will have your careful consideration. I am bidden by my associates, who come from

every section of the Nation, to assure you of the cordial and hearty support of a harmonious and united Republican party. In conclusion, we desire to extend to you our personal congratulations, and to express our congratulation at the rare honor paid you by a renomination, with a firm faith that the destinies o this great people will be confided to your care and keeping for another four years.

loud voice, distinctly heard throughout the room. Every point made was applauded, and the enthusiasm manifested the appreciation of the Republicans present of the words their chief was uttering. Mr. Harrison said:

The President also read his speech in a firm,

When, four years ago, on the anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence, a committee, designated by the Republican National Convention held in Chicago, came to my home in Indianapolis to notify me of my nomination for place on the ticket. Lacking the nucleus of a | was, was forced into the far background by an overwhelming sense of the responsibility of leadership in a civil contest that involved so much to my country and to my fellow-citizens. I could not hope that much would be found, when the record of a quiet life had been brought under the strong light of public criticism to enthuse my party followers, or upon realized that the strength of the campaign must be found in Republican principles, and my hope was that nothing in life or word of mine might weaken the appeal of our American policies to the American heart. That appeal did not fail. A Republi-can President and Vice-President and a Republi-

can Congress were chosen.

The record has been made, and we are now to submit it to the judgment of a patriotic people. Of my own relation to the great transactions in legislation and in administration which must be the

basis of this judgment it does not become me to I grasefully accept, sir, the assurance given by the Republican State Conventions and by the National Convention, through you, that no charge of inadequacy or delinquency to principles has been lodged against the Administration. The faithful and highly successful work done by the able heads of the Executive Departments, and by our representatives abroad, I desire most cordially to acknowledge and

Desirable Investment of Money?

What are the Essential Requirements of a

ABSOLUTE SAFETY. NON-SPECULATIVE. It should have a well-defined EARNING CAPACITY.

### unless an attempt is made to start the mines. There is much excitement and grave fears of bloodshed. MARBLE AND TALC COMPANY

Offers an opportunity for the investment of money which meets all of above requirements. The Property consists of 8,000 ACRES OF LAND in Swain County, North Carolina, and is mainly valuable for the inexhaustible deposits of high grade Marble, Talc, Slate and Timber. NO SALARIES, NO BONDS, NO DEBTS. NO HIGH-SALARIED FIGURE-HEADS.

The Money all spent to develop the Property in a Careful, Economical way by men of the strictest integrity and best business ability. \$20 per month for 10 months secures \$200 in full paid non-assessable stock, sure to pay dividends, and a warranty deed to a lot. No savings bank or financial institution can pay better.

Stock pay 25 per cent. dividends in two years. Do not wonder if the lot you get with each two shares is worth \$1,000 in the same For full information call on, or send postal to A. J. McBRIDE, Gate City Bank Build'g. or Bennett Building. NEW YORK CITY.

Do not be surprised to see Nantahala

ATTENTION, COMRADES! The greatest discovery of the age.

A soft, pliable, comfortable and durable Air Pud, for all kinds of Trusses. Cures Ruptures. Every soldier pensioned for hernia under the old law can get one free of ost. Write for Liustrated Catalogue free. Address

cost. Write for Lilustrated Catalogue free. Address
THE RORICK AIR CUSHION TRUSS CO.,
No. 724 11th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Mention The National Tribune. #55ANTED-AGENTS, men and women, to sell wine latest household novelty; \$5 per day made easily; sample mailed for 25e.; circulars free.

Win. J. Kelly & Co., 145 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Mention The National Tribune.

BEST PAYING THING for Agents is our PHO-TOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD PIC-TURE. We give you liberal terms. Address Dept. I. C. P. CORY & CO., 41 to 45 Jefferson Street, Chicago. Mention The National Tribute

## **ASTHMA**

MORE THAN TWENTY THOUSAND CASES OF ASTHMA, AND MORE THAN EIGHTEEN HUNDRED CASES OF HAY FEVER HAVE NOW BEEN TREATED BY OUR FACULTY. EVEN THE HARDEST CASES AND CASES OF LONG STANDING, IE UNCOMPLICATED, CAN, BY CONSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT, BE CURED TO STAY CURED AND THIS AT THE PATIENT'S OWN HOME.

WE HAVE CURED PROMINENT PEOPLE ALL OVER OUR COUNTRY, WHO GLADLY ALLOW US TO USE THEIR NAMES FOR REFERENCE IN OUR CORRES-PONDENCE. WE TREAT NO ONE WITHOUT A THOR. OUGH KNOWLEDGE OF HIS OR HER CASE, WE DECLINE ALL CASES WHICH WE THINK ARE INCURABLE. EXAMINATION FREE BY MAIL. WE WANT NAME AND ADDRESS OF EVERY SUFFERED

FROM ASTHMA OR HAY-FEVER.

P. HAROLD HAYES, M. D., 716 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

### HAY-FEVER





Mention The National Tribuna "WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

# SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

HARRISON'S Introduction to each speech, with names of distinguished persons present, Reception Committees, etc. 572 pages, clear type, fine paper, beautifully bound in cloth, elegant steel portrait. \$2.00 by mail, postpaid.

Pages, clear type, line paper, beautifully bound in cloth, elegant steel portrait. \$2.00 by mail, postpaid.

CHARLES HEBGES & CO.,

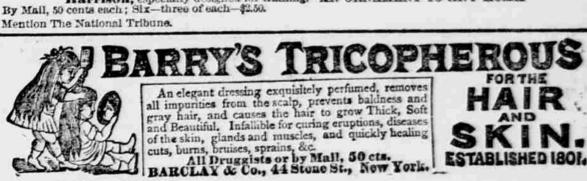
Room 30, National Union Buildings & CO.,

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

HERE IS SOMETHING NEW.—Elegant Half Life-Size Tinied Etchings of President and Mrs.

Harrison, especially designed for framing. AN ORNAMENT TO ANY HOME.

By Mail, 50 cents each; Six—three of each—\$2.50.



Mention The National Tribuna commend. The work of the 51st Congress, in which you, sir, bore so conspicuous and useful a part, will strongly and most beneficially influence the National prosperity for generations to come. The general results of three years of Republican control have, I believe, been highly beneficial to all classes of our people. The home market for farm products has been retained and enlarged by the establishment of great manufacturing industries, while new markets abroad of large and increasing value, long obstinately closed to us, have been opened on favored terms to our meats and breadstuffs by the removal of unjust discriminating restrictions and by numerous reciprocal trade agreements under section 3 of the McKinley bill.
These acts of administration and legislation
can now fortunately be judged by their fruits.
In 1890 it was a conflict of predictions; now our adversaries must face free trade statistics and prices

But it is not appropriate that I should at this time discuss these public questions. I hope before long to be able by letter to convey to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination which the National Republican Convention has tendered me, and to give briefly my reasons for adhering to the declarations of principles adopted by the Conven-tion, and which you have so admirably summa-

Will you accept, sir, for yourself and your assoclates upon the committee, and for the whole body of the great Convention whose delegates you are, my profound thanks for this great honor. And will you, sir, allow me to express my most sincere appreciation of the gracious and cordial terms in which you have conveyed this measure.

At the close of President Harrison's remarks the committee gathered about him, congraulating him, and he was introduced to those of the members with whom he was not acquainted. As the committee was about leaving Col. Shepard, the New York member of the committee, jumped on to one of the chairs and called for three cheers for the President of the United States, which were given with a will. He then proposed "three cheers more for Benjamin Harrison, who will be re-elected President by a larger majority of votes than he re-ceived in 1888." The cheers were again given with a will, and the applause continued until the committee left the White House. The committee left Monday evening for New York, where they will notify Whitelaw Reid of

his nomination for Vice-President. Ohloans in Washington Ratify. The Ohio State Republican Association met in Grand Army Hall on Monday evening, June

20. The regular monthly meeting having been turned into a mass meeting to ratify the nomination of Harrison and Reid, the doors were thrown open to the public, so that people of other States could hear some of Ohio's big guns on the nomination, for it had been announced that Gov. McKinley. Senator Sherman, Secretary Foster, and other large-calibered Buckeye Statesmen would address the meeting. Consequently the hall was full to overflowing when the meeting was called to order by Solicitor of Internal Revenue Alphonso Hart, who

is President of the Association. Senator John Sherman was introduced, and spoke at considerable length. He finally gave way to Senator Wilbur F. Sanders, of Montana, a native of Ohio, one of the best public speakers in the United States. Gov. McKinley was loudly applauded when he stepped to the front of the platform, as were the many telling points made throughout his speech. Such another array of speaking talent as was furnished by the Ohio Association on Monday night would be hard to equal in any country. Secretary Foster also spoke.

The Rustler Trouble in Wyoming.

Col. Biddle, 9th U. S. Cav., had a conversa-tion last week with Gen. Brook, in Omaha, in regard to orders from the Government in con-



There is nothing in a physician's life that gives him more satisfaction than seeing the prompt effect of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil in bringing back plumpness and color to thin and pale chil-

"Poor baby!" Everybody sees the sad picture. No one but the physician appreciates it. He knows what dangers threaten thin children.

Let us send you a book about thinness.

Scorr & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oll-all druggists everywhere do. \$1.



